

## State to Join Perjury Inquiry In Baff Case

Court Permits Becker and Counsel for Jacob Cohen to Question Witnesses

Musica's Alias Explained

Attorney General Granted Right to Visit Sorro, Witness in the Cohen Trial

The John Doe inquiry into the question of whether perjury was committed in the trial of Jacob Cohen, now awaiting the death sentence for the murder of Barnett Hoff, yesterday passed out of the exclusive control of the District Attorney's office. From now on representatives of the Attorney General's office and counsel for Cohen will be allowed to take part in the hearings, to cross-examine witnesses and to introduce witnesses on their own account if they care to do so.

This action was taken by Judge McIntyre, before whom the inquiry has been proceeding for two weeks, after a spirited colloquy between Assistant District Attorney Pecora and Deputy Attorney General Becker over the production in court of James A. Sorro, a witness in the Cohen case who confessed perjury and afterwards withdrew his confession.

Questions by Judge McIntyre as to why Sorro and Philip Musica, whose names have been freely and frequently used by witnesses and counsel in the hearing, had not been brought into court, started the train of events that resulted in the issuance of the order widening the scope of the investigation.

Mr. Becker was waiting to be called as a witness. Benjamin Simon, a process server in his office, who first was called Monday afternoon, was on the stand when the question of the relation of Musica to the Attorney General's office and the use by Musica of the alias of "William Johnson" was raised.

"I would like to have it clearly understood if Musica, while in reality only an employee of the Attorney General's office, was masquerading under the name of Johnson as a deputy Attorney General of the state of New York," said Judge McIntyre.

The witness explained that Musica had been employed by the Attorney General to aid in the prosecution of the Cohen case and had done "very valuable work" and that in doing his work it was necessary for him to use an assumed name. The fact that he was using the name of Johnson, he said, was well known to the officials by whom he was employed.

The witness denied that Musica had ever masqueraded as a deputy Attorney General.

Judge McIntyre asked why Sorro was not in court. Mr. Pecora explained that Sorro had been paroled by court order in the custody of the Attorney General's office, and that the District Attorney had no control over him. "It has been my intention to ask for a modification of that order," said Mr. Pecora, "to provide that Sorro be held in the House of Detention."

Mr. Becker stated he was willing that Sorro should be taken to the House of Detention, "with the stipulation that he is not to be visited by any of the police, but may see representatives of the District Attorney's office and the Attorney General's office." An agreement to this effect eventually was entered into between the two attorneys.

Mr. Becker expressed himself regarding the character of the proceedings.

"We have had no opportunity to answer the attacks that have been made upon us," he said, "or to cross-examine witnesses or introduce witnesses to show our side of the case."

"I am interested primarily in the

rights of the people in the Cohen case. In an investigation of this sort, however, where the only purpose should be to get at the truth, it strikes me that the interests of all parties to the case, as well as the District Attorney and the Attorney General, should be safeguarded, and that Cohen's trial should have an equal right to appear and be examined."

The hearing was adjourned until 2:30 p.m. Friday.

Mr. Becker corroborated the denial of the witness Simon that Musica never had represented himself as a Deputy Attorney General.

"I have in my possession a writing by Musica, in which he signs himself as 'William Johnson, Deputy Attorney General,'" put in Assistant District Attorney Pecora.

"Musica has reformed and is now a useful citizen," he rejoined. Mr. Becker, while the witnesses you have produced have simply come here to repeat their crimes."

The testimony of Simon was a confirmation of that given by him Monday and related to his trip to Baltimore for the purpose of interviewing Sorro. On this occasion, he testified, Sorro stuck to his confession of perjury in the Cohen trial. Several days later, he said, Sorro sent for him and said the original evidence given by him was true and his recantation false. The subsequent affidavit, recovery of the recantation, he testified, was drawn up by Mr. Becker.

Anderson Willing To Aid Probe of Dry League, He Says

Anti-Saloon Leader Puts the Threat of Investigation Up to Tammany; Trying to Scare Us, He Declares

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, says that if the Legislature wants an investigation of the league the league will gladly cooperate; that Tammany is trying to scare off the league by threatening an investigation; that the liquor traffic is as "corrupt as hell," and that it would spend money if it had a chance.

"I have not violated any law, and do not intend to," said Mr. Anderson yesterday. "I know my rights and those of the constituency I represent. My suggestion to those who want an investigation is that they look up the other persons registered and the dates of registration and check up on the absences before starting anything."

"I shall not lift a finger to prevent an investigation or serve a hair's breadth from doing what I think is necessary to protect the interests of the constituency I represent. If there is an investigation I shall give the Legislature all possible assistance toward seeing that it is general and searching and that nobody and nothing is overlooked."

"I did not start the money talk. It was started by the publication in the newspapers of a 'wet' letter asking for money on a basis that would aggregate immense sums. Every intelligent man knows that the liquor traffic is as corrupt as hell and that it would spend money if it had a chance. The record, on the face of it, shows that it has not had any success in so doing at the present session."

Referring to the enforcement of the prohibition law, Mr. Anderson said: "The Anti-Saloon League has never contemplated any radical change in its enforcement bill. We will make minor or detail changes which improve it or simplify it or clear up doubtful points or make clearer the protection of the people or of legitimate business."

"We shall continue to press the proposed enforcement bill until it is passed in substantially its present form, so far as vital features are concerned, because we know that not only will the state have to come to it because of Congressional action, but because we know that eventually public sentiment will demand it, even in New York City."

## Hines to Issue Warrants to Pay Railroads

Continued from page 1

subject supervised, on behalf of the railroad companies, by a central committee, with power to consider the questions involved and to give such aid and cooperation as may be possible, to the individual roads, to the Director General to the War Finance Corporation and to the bankers, it being understood that such committee is not to have power to commit any individual company without the assent:

1. That the chair be, and hereby is, authorized and requested to appoint such committee, to consist of seven members, of which Howard Elliott, chairman of the committee, shall be vice officer chairman."

**Sherley Succeeds Williams**  
Director General Hines, making public the action of the railway executives, also announced the appointment of former Representative Swaner Sherley, of Kentucky, to succeed John B. Williams, chairman of the Finance Advisory Committee.

Frederick W. Scott, of the Finance Advisory Committee, and Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, Clifford M. Leonard, director of the War Finance Corporation, and Angus W. McLean, director of the War Finance Corporation.

**Cochi on Trial March 31**  
Alfred Cochi, alleged slayer of Ruth Gruger, faces Italian Court.

Alfred Cochi, alleged slayer of Ruth Gruger, will be placed on trial in Bologna, Italy, March 31, according to a dispatch received by District Attorney Swann yesterday from officials of the Italian government.

Under a special treaty between the United States and Italy, the trial will be conducted by Italian authorities, the evidence will be supplied by officials made in this country. If convicted Cochi can only be imprisoned for life, as there is no death penalty in Italy.

**Dr. Emmet's Will**  
Says England Will Be Irish Province

Dr. Thomas Adolph Emmet, grandnephew of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, expressed in his will, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, what he said is a family inheritance, the belief that England some day will be a province of Ireland.

Dr. Emmet, who died on March 1 in his ninety-second year, left an estate estimated at \$1,000,000. He devoted a great part of his life to the Irish cause. His last utterance about the land of his birth, as set forth in his will, is in part as follows:

"First in my faith in God and ultimate justice, the stronger is my belief in the restoration of Ireland by individual action, but inevitable for the punishment of a nation."

**Preparing for Future**  
"The Irish people have suffered from persecution to an extent never before inflicted upon any other race and through many centuries have borne the burden in preparation for Ireland's future emancipation."

"Yet the statement has not been reached, possibly due to the want of unity among themselves as a people and for the maintenance of their native language, God's special designation for them to indicate their nationality. God has done more for Ireland than for any other favored territory of the same extent, and nowhere has man done so little."

"Comparatively, England is in the decadence of old age and living on the wealth of other peoples, while Ireland, after her regeneration, will have yet to gain the vigor of youth, and in justice England must some time become an Irish province. This belief is a family inheritance."

**Message to Irish People**  
Dr. Emmet asked that when his will is probated the foregoing should be published as "my last words to the Irish people, to whose welfare I have devoted the study and work of a lifetime." He directed that his last collection of Irish relics be held intact until "such time as Ireland shall obtain local self-government," and that they be then presented to a national museum in Ireland. Dr. Emmet wished that his body be kept temporarily in a vault at White Plains and that it should eventually be buried in Dublin.

Dr. Emmet left most of his estate to his two sons, one of whom is Major Robert Emmet of the British army; daughters and a granddaughter. To Major Emmet he left a collection of Irish antiquities, and to the American Irish Historical Society he left a collection of Irish books. Several servants receive annuities of \$200.

**1,200 Rail Clerks Strike**  
Call Federal Auditor Unfair

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 11.—Twelve hundred members of the Railway Clerks' Association, who are on strike here, today expressed their indignation at the unfair treatment of the union by A. B. Patterson, Federal auditor for the Eastern division, who affected railroad administration.

**Sherley Expert on Finance**  
Mr. Sherley, who succeeds Mr. Williams as director of the division of finance and purchases, was chairman of the House Appropriations Committee in the last Congress, having served in Congress continuously for sixteen years. He succeeded former Representative John J. Fitzgerald, of New York, as chairman of the committee, and through his long service as a member of the committee had come to be known as an expert on government finances. In announcing his appointment, Mr. Hines said:

"I have known Mr. Sherley personally for many years and have always had an unusually high regard for him as a lawyer and an administrator. I deem myself very fortunate in having succeeded in persuading him to accept the appointment as director of the division of finance of the railroad administration. I have been in intimate contact with him recently during the consideration before the Congress of the appropriation requested by the railroad administration, and have been deeply impressed by his knowledge of financial and legal problems, the thoroughness of his methods and the accuracy of his insight. He strips away

the unimportant and deals with the very heart of his problem."

In addition to the railway executives named on the committee appointed this afternoon, the following attended the conference:

Woodward Hudson, president of the Boston & Maine.  
Harry Brunner, president of the Missouri Pacific.  
William H. Harrison, president of the Southern.  
Charles B. Perkins, president of the C. B. & Q.  
F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie.  
W. H. Williams, chairman of the Delaware & Hudson.  
W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., president of the New York Central.  
Charles A. Peabody, president of the Illinois Central.  
Agnew T. Dice, president of the Philadelphia & Reading.  
Franklin G. Brown, president of the Chicago & North Western.  
L. E. Johnson, president of the Norfolk and Western.

Charles E. Schiff, receiver of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.  
Frederick W. Scott, chairman of the Finance Advisory Committee.

Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation.  
Clifford M. Leonard, director of the War Finance Corporation.  
Angus W. McLean, director of the War Finance Corporation.

**Creel Committee**  
Carried News to Poles and Slavs

60,000,000 Friends of Allies Got First Word of America's Position After Armistice, Says C. Byoir

George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, who recently has been directing the committee's activities in Europe, returned to America yesterday on the transport Aramemnon. He was accompanied by Carl Byoir, associate chairman of the committee, who has been in charge of getting the Allies into contact by wireless with the 60,000,000 Poles, Jews, Slavs and Czechoslovaks who could not be reached by other means.

"The work of the Committee of Public Information practically ended in December," said Mr. Creel. "Arrangements are being made for discontinuance of all the foreign work, and my only connection with the committee from March 1 is in relation to the formal setting up to private life."

"I carried a statement to this effect to America on March 1," Mr. Creel added.

The statement has not been made public by the authorities at Washington.

Met by Blanche Bates  
Declining to answer any further questions, Mr. Creel hurried down the gangplank to greet his wife, Miss Blanche Bates, the actress, who was waiting in an automobile. A customs official stopped him, and the retiring head of the Committee on Public Information had to argue at length to convince his captor that he was Mr. Creel.

In describing his work in getting information to the far away and isolated nations, he was instructed to reach Mr. Byoir said:

"After the committee had settled down to work in Paris it realized that one of the first things to be done was to reach the isolated friends of the Allies. It started out with the necessary staffs and succeeded in rebuilding the wireless stations at Cracow, Poland, Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Agnani, Japan-Slavia. These three countries have a population of nearly 60,000 people, who have been cut off from communication with their friends. As soon as the stations were working the committee arranged for the sending of daily news dispatches from Lyons and Paris. The news chiefly concerned the peace conference."

"On our trips we carried with us 2,000,000 copies of America's White Book, published in five languages. This book gave to the people we sought to reach a complete account of the circumstances leading to America's entry into the war. It showed these people that we went into the war for no selfish reasons."

**Poles Need Encouragement**  
"The Poles especially needed our encouragement. It is the Poles who have been fighting to keep Bohemia out of central Europe. When the Germans invaded Poland in 1914, about 300,000 German soldiers left behind their guns and ammunition, hoping they would fall into the hands of the Bohemians and thus help to stir up trouble for the Allies. The Poles went to work to force this Bohemian back into Russia and to keep it there. They fought along a 600-mile line from Bialystok to Brzest-Litovsk to form a bulwark against the Germans."

Mr. Byoir was decorated by the King of Italy with the Order of the Crown. He brought with him the official moving picture films of the revolution in Bohemia against Austria A. B. Patterson, Federal auditor for the Eastern division, who affected railroad administration.

**Broaker Compendium**  
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## Britons Appear in American Riot Inquiry

London Police Officials Attend Session of Commission Investigating Disturbance

LONDON, March 11.—The American commission which is inquiring into the disturbances Sunday in the Strand, near the Eagle Hut, resumed its sittings today. The proceedings are private, but a statement is promulgated at the conclusion of the investigation.

Major General Fielding, commanding the London district, Major J. H. Tomlin, a chief constable of the Metropolitan police force, attended the session today. The British officers will be allowed to question witnesses.

"The Daily News" referring to the rioting in London on Sunday, says:

"The decision to hold an inquiry and the rapidity with which the inquiry has been put in hand are very much to be welcomed. It may be said, since rather regrettable prominence has been given to the American soldiers in particular in some of the earlier accounts of the disturbances, that the behavior of the American troops since the day they were first welcomed to London has been exemplary, not merely in an ordinary, but to a conspicuous degree. Unless and until the men in the miles are condemned by the court of inquiry public opinion here will be content to withhold its condemnation. In any case the whole affair was distinctly less serious than at first appeared."

## Gould Tells Baker Military Clique Punished Ansell

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Lieutenant Colonel Samuel T. Ansell, former acting Judge Advocate General, submitted a statement to acting Secretary of War Crowell today in reply to the letter of General Crowder, to Secretary Baker in the controversy over the administration of military justice. Because of certain references concerning him made by General Crowder, Colonel Ansell asked that his statement be given the same publicity as that of the Judge Advocate General.

Colonel Ansell's statement was not made public. Soon after it was submitted, Representative Gould, of New York, gave out copies of a letter he wrote Secretary Baker today regarding the discharge of Colonel Ansell from his war-time commission as a brigadier general.

It also is the duty of the Inspector General to make general investigations on questions referred to him, and General Crowder's language might merely mean that facts as to criticisms brought against the military justice system, charging undue severity, are to be marshalled for Secretary Baker's information rather than the conduct of any individual officer or official is to be examined.

General Crowder, however, did make a specific charge against Colonel Ansell, asserting the latter had moved in an irregular way to secure his own appointment as Acting Judge Advocate General and the relief of General Crowder from any direct connection with that office. The reply submitted by Colonel Ansell is understood to be addressed to this charge.

**Scope of Inquiry Uncertain**  
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Colonel Ansell himself cannot make public his letter without rendering himself liable to disciplinary proceedings. The scope of the investigation of the controversy being conducted by John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General of the army, has not been disclosed, the only information which has reached the public being the brief reference in General Crowder's recent letter. In ordinary practice the Inspector General acts as a military Grand Jury.

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War Department had deliberately and ruthlessly adopted this method of punishing a public-spirited and efficient officer whose sole offence was against a powerful and self-centred clique in your department. In that he answered a summons which he couldn't decline, and told the Congress of the United States the truth about a matter which it was clearly the duty of Congress to inquire into."

**May Await Baker's Return**  
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